

BOSTON RECORDER.

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TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1817.

VOL. II.

HOUSE DEPARTMENT.

ALPHABETICAL LIST
OF PROTESTANT
MISSION STATIONS & MISSIONARIES
DISSEMINATING THE GOSPEL.
[Continued from page 123.]

ST. BARTHOLOMEW.

Island in the West Indies.

Methodists.—1788.

Daniel Hillier.

Number of members, 541.

ST. CROIX.

Island in the West Indies.

Methodists.—1733.

Matthew Wied.

Number of members, 1733.

Methodists.—1733.

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ren turned their attention to the education of heathen children; and, having, in 1808, ransomed four girls of the Kirgese nation, they had the satisfaction to see them grow up in the fear of the Lord. They were baptized in 1810. A poor Calmuck woman also, left to perish on the road, was some years ago brought into the settlement, kindly cared for by the inhabitants, and, after previous instruction, baptized: she departed this life, rejoicing in her Saviour.

Meanwhile the Brethren were visited by the German colonists living on the Wolga: and, by God's blessing, were made useful to them. Ministers of the Gospel were provided for most of the Colonies, by their instrumentality.

Very lately, the Brethren have renewed their attempts to awaken the Calmuck tribes. Two Brethren, John Gottfried Schill and Christian Hubner, left Sarepta for this purpose, in May 1815; and settled with the Torgutsk Horde, by whom they were well received. The London Missionary Society assisted this design by a liberal benefaction.

SERAMPORE AND CALCUTTA.
Serampore is a Danish settlement, about 15 miles north of Calcutta, on the western bank of the Hoogly.

1799.

Missionaries:

Drs. Carey and Marshman; Messrs.

Ward, Lawson, Eustace Carey, Leonard,

and Yates; with Messrs. Randall and

Penny, on their voyage; besides William

Smith (country born); and the natives,

Sebakrama, Neelo, Jahans, Petrus, Kanta,

and Cati'hano.

The principle on which the missionaries agreed to act was, "that no one should engage in any private trade, but that whatever was procured by any member of the family should be appropriated to the benefit of the mission."

It is on this principle that Dr. Carey in the college, Dr. Marshman in the school, and Mr. Ward in the printing-office, have each contributed considerably more than 1000*l.* a year to the undertaking.

The premises occupied for the mission cost near 4000*l.* sterling; were purchased at three different times; and are vested in the missionaries, as trustees for the Society. They contain dwelling-houses for the missionaries, school-rooms, and a spacious hall for public worship; also a printing-office, in which ten presses are constantly employed; a type foundry, in which are cast types for the greater part of the Eastern languages; and a mill for making paper, which is expected to cost 10,000 rupees, or 1250*l.* sterling. The material for making paper grows in great abundance in the country. If success attend this undertaking, it will probably prove a great blessing to the whole country. At this station the translation of the Scriptures has been carried to an extent exceeding all expectation and example. The missionaries, by their own Society, by the British and Foreign Bible Society, by the liberality of the Christian public in Britain and America, and by their own literary labors, have been enabled, in different degrees, to translate the Scriptures into twenty-seven languages, and to print them in nearly the same number; affording a prospect of the most important advantages to the immense population of Asia.

At this station Dr. Marshman keeps a boarding-school for young gentlemen, and Mrs. Marshman another for young ladies; besides which, they conduct a charity-school upon the Lancasterian, or British, system, for the children of the poor.

Soon after the missionaries were settled at Serampore, Mr. Carey being appointed Professor of Sanscrit, Bengalee, and Maharratta, in the College of Fort William, and his colleagues having frequent occasion to be at Calcutta, they were invited to preach there in a private house.

Since then, a commodious place of worship has been erected at nearly 4000*l.* expense. Here a respectable congregation attends, and a very considerable number of Hindoos, Mussulmen, Portuguese, Armenians, and Europeans have been added to the church; and several native converts of good talents are employed in preaching from house to house, and in different parts of the city.

At Calcutta, a school-house has been erected by the missionaries, capable of containing 800 children, divided into two parts, one for boys, and the other for girls; where they are taught to read the Scriptures in the Bengalee and English languages, also writing and accounts, on what is now termed "The British System." The objects of the "Benevolent Institution" are the children of the poor of various nations, including the children of Europeans by native women, (a neglected and destitute class of society,) of Armenians, Hindoos, Mussulmen, natives of Sumatra, Mosambique, and Abyssinia; and especially those of the Portuguese Catholics, thousands of whom were wandering about the streets, in all manner of vice and wretchedness. Nearly 500 are already on the books of the school. Mr. Leonard, a pious and active man, superintends it. One of the monitors of this school voluntarily went with Mr. Thompson to Patna, and there established a school for native Chris-

tians; and another, the son of Mr. Leonard, accompanied Mr. Robinson to Java, where schools on a similar principle are opened. At Taldanga also, about ten miles west of Serampore, and at Vidyuttee, a large village lying between them, schools have been opened.

These schools, and others at different missionary stations, are so conducted as to render a Christian teacher unnecessary: a heathen, for the sake of the salary, will superintend them, and must go through the process, or be detected. And as in all the schools the scriptures are taught, heathens thus become the instruments of instructing heathen children in the principles of Christianity.

SIERRA LEONE.

A colony belonging to Great Britain, on the Western Coast of Africa.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Society's missionaries have, for many years, supplied the chaplaincy of the colony. The Rev. William Garnon, an English clergyman, has been appointed to this station; for which he sailed, with Mrs. Garnon, some months since. On the representation of his Excellency Governor Mac Carthy, seconded by the proposal of the Society to bear a portion of the expense, government have agreed to enlarge the number of chaplains. The whole colony will be divided into parishes, and proper provisions made for the Christian instruction of the inhabitants.

The Assistant Secretary of the Society, the Rev. Edward Bickersteth, on his return from a visit paid last year to its settlements, presented a Report, to which we refer for full information respecting the present state of the colony and of the Society's missions.

See in his list, under the heads—*Free Town, Congo Town, Kisey Town, Leicester Mountain, and Regent's Town.*

SIRDHANA.

The capital of a small independent territory, near the Punjab, or country of the Sikhs, about 920 miles N. W. from Calcutta, and 200 from Agra.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—1813.

John Chamberlain.

Mr. Chamberlain established this mission, in 1813, at the request of the Prime Minister of Her Highness the Begum Sumroo, by whom he was favorably received. Five schools are established for teaching Persian and Hindoostanee. The Gospel has been preached, and the Scriptures dispersed, at Delhi; and also at Hurdwar, where 100,000 pilgrims of different nations were assembled.

SOMMELSDYK.

In Guiana, South America.

UNITED BRETHREN.—1735.

J. Daniel Lutzke, T. Blitt.

The negro congregation consists of 89 persons, of whom 30 are communicants.

SPRING PLACE.

A station among the Cherokee Indians, in the State of Tennessee, in North America.

UNITED BRETHREN.—1735.

John Gambold, Michael Jung.

Many pleasing proofs of the fruits of the missionaries' labors have appeared among the young.

STELLENBOSCH.

In South Africa, 26 miles from Cape Town.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—1802.

J. Bakker.

SURAT.

A large city on the western side of the Peninsula of India, to the north-east of Bombay, said to contain 600,000 inhabitants.

The Hindoos are numerous: The Parsees, of whom there are 12,000, are active, and eager after gain. The Mahomedans, Brahmans, Jews, and Armenians, are all in a low state.

BAPTIST SOCIETY.—1812.

Carapet Aratoon, Armenian.

Carapet Aratoon is, by birth, an Armenian. His father's father was an Armenian clergyman, and was born near Mount Ararat. After encountering many difficulties in Persia, his grandfather and father settled at Bussorah, where he was born. No person is admitted to the sacred office in Armenia, unless he can trace his ancestors to the tenth or twelfth generation. This Carapet could have done. He speaks Turkish, Arabic, Persian, Guzaratte, Bengalee, Portuguese, Hindoostanee, Armenian, and English; and the last three better than the rest. He first settled at Bombay; but removed to Surat, where his wife was born, and itinerates through the provinces. He speaks of a new sect of Hindoos, which sprang up about sixteen years ago, and is said to comprise 100,000 persons: they affirm that every religion is equally acceptable to God. Another sect, called Baboojee, exists at Surat: it is not numerous; they sing hymns, far superior to the heathen hymns; they equally oppose idolatry and Mahomedanism. Carapet distributes books, and has preached to thousands; but mourns his present want of success. "Oh!" he exclaims with simplicity, "that I may see some of the idolaters in this country, sitting close to the feet of Jesus our Lord!—then I may die!"

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—1815.

James Skinner, Wm. Fyvie.

Mr. Donaldson will soon embark to reinforce this mission.

(To be concluded next week.)

MISSION AT MADRAS.

Extract of the Journal of the Missionaries

SCHNAAR and RHEINUS.

[Continued from page 123.]

Sept. 10, Sunday.—I was informed, some time ago, that many heathen worshipped a Kite on a tree in our garden every Sunday, though without entering it, but standing behind the wall and performing their ceremonies. I observed, this morning, several heathen at the gate, going up and down, and crying after the Kite. I sent the servant to tell them, that, if they desired any thing, they might come and speak with me. One man came; and, while speaking with him on the subject of worshipping the animal or any creature, the Brahmin himself and several others came likewise; a small crowd remaining at the gate, and listening to what I spake with the Brahmin and the others near me. I discoursed with them on the darkness & sinfulness of their minds, and brought before them the salvation of our Lord Jesus Christ. They gave their general assent. The Brahmin turned, during the conversation, to the others, who were probably his congregation; and, looking up to the tree, said, "the Kite is not there now," as a token that they needed not to wait any longer. I invited them to come and receive the knowledge of the living God, whenever they liked; but enjoined them to come no more for the purpose of worshipping the Kite.

Sept. 11.—The gardener of this place, together with his wife, would not suffer, formerly, the heathen boys of his caste, who attended our school from a distance, to eat their dinner in his house, unless they had previously washed themselves, on account of the pollution which he imagined they had received in our school, from associating with Pariar boys. This man brought to-day his own son into our school.

Sept. 12.—A Portuguese Roman Catholic widow came, with her two daughters and a son, and asked to be received into our church. Last week she had heard Christian, in her neighborhood, speak on religious subjects; which led her to converse with him, discovering a real desire to be saved, and feeling that the doctrines of her church could not satisfy her mind. "In our church," she said, "I do not hear such preaching. I wish therefore to leave it, and belong to your church. Be so good as to speak about it with your ministers." This he did, and I invited her to come to me. It was pleasing to me to observe her earnestness in what she professed. "I am sorry," said she, "for the past; and wish to be saved, and that my children may now receive instruction." I spake, then, further on the subject, and she shewed a feeling heart. I could not but observe that no outward pale of a church could possibly save her; but that, on the contrary, it would be impossible for a person really awakened from sin, and seeking salvation in our Lord Jesus Christ, to stay in a community where the doctrine of this salvation is stained with idolatry. I gave permission to her two youngest children to come to our school. The eldest, being already above twenty years of age, stays with her mother. She requested, for herself and for her daughter, further instruction; for which I made the necessary arrangements.

Sept. 27, Sunday.—I took again opportunity to speak with some heathen, that had come this morning to worship the Kite; and with others, who had come to make offerings to the stone gods under the Banian tree. These were two Moor women, one of whom, it appeared, had lost three children; and was therefore going to offer to the god, that he might give her more children. I made my usual remarks on the subject, attended by admonitions for their salvation. They freely assented to what I said, owning that their stone would not help them, and that they followed only their customs. At my request, they then took away the flowers and the necklace with which they had ornamented the stone, and went away.—May the Lord graciously bless all our endeavors, for the awakening of these deceived souls!

The sick heathen woman mentioned several times before, as desiring to be baptized, and as having come now and then to be further instructed, has for some weeks left off coming. I several times sent the Catechist to inquire after her, but he never found her at home; so that, for the present, I almost give up the belief of her having really sought her soul's salvation; though, in some former conversations, she gave some ground for that belief, and rejoiced me by her answers to my questions. She sees, perhaps, that hitherto she has had little profit for her body; and, therefore, like the generality of the heathen, thinks it not worth while to attend any more: neither has the woman mentioned on Aug. the 30th inquired any further.

The Mahomedan Soobadar, mentioned on the 3d of September, appears really determined to break through the various difficulties which external circumstances would occasion to prevent the care of his soul. Having returned home that day from our church, he was contemptuously asked, by one of his grown sons, whether he had been in a Christian assembly; to which he seriously replied,—"What shall

I do? I have hitherto sought in vain my real good, in many places and ways, but did not find it: I must now go where it is to be found." May he be established in the grace of God; and find, to his unspeakable joy, that those who seek Him earnestly, do not seek him in vain!

BIBLES FOR SEAMEN.

To the Editor of the Evangelical Magazine.

Sir,—In your valuable Magazine, some months back, I was rejoiced to find a plan proposed for distributing the word of God among the seamen in the merchants' service. I wish it God-speed! I have been brought up to the sea; and, in the course of forty years, have experienced many wonderful deliverances; but in every difficulty I always found my Bible that which enabled me to trust in him whom winds and seas obey. In every storm I sought direction from it, and never was disappointed: it is the seamen's true guide. I therefore endeavored to impress its value on the minds of my children, that they might continue to seek directions from it, as I had done.

In 1814, my son sailed from London for Canada. When he got as far as the Banks of Newfoundland, the ship sprung a leak. The wind being contrary, they bore up, to ply the pumps the better. Being a small vessel, they could relieve but one at a time; which they continued to do for six days and nights. In this period they broke up and hove overboard a great part of the cargo; yet the water gained to four feet. At eight in the evening of the sixth day, it being my son's turn to be relieved, he, with his passengers, went down to wrestle with God in prayer, which, with reading the Scriptures, was their usual evening's employ. Before the time expired that he was to return to the pump, they were condoling with each other, and had given over all hopes that they would be able to keep the ship through the night. As they were standing, one on each side the table on which the Bible was laid, he opened the precious book, and the first passage that met his eye was Acts xvii. 22. "Now I exhort you to be of good cheer, for there shall be no loss of any man's life amongst you, but the ship." They encouraged each other with these words, and returned to the pump; and though before, he says, their arms were ready to fall from their sockets, their fears now fled, their strength was renewed, and they believed that the Lord would deliver them.

In the course of the night the wind fell, and the weather became fine. When day appeared, the man at the helm called out "A sail!"—and to their great joy the vessel was steering direct for them. They laid to, (as it is termed,) took to their boats, and had but just time to save themselves and clothes; for a few hours after they had got on board the other ship, they saw their own go down. This is an instance of the value of the Bible. Though I am no advocate for cutting, as some have done, to find a promise to our case; but had they not possessed the Bible, and made it "the man of their counsel," they could not have taken the encouragement from it.

In this case, it not only strengthened their faith, but imparted, as it appeared, bodily strength also. I rejoice, therefore, at the proposal. May the Lord make it effectual to the turning some from their vain courses! For a seaman to go without a Bible, he may as well go without a chart; but taking it for his guide, he need not fear; for in the greatest extremity he will find in it a course laid down, that will in the end direct him in safety to the haven of Eternal Rest. It is my sincere desire and prayer that every brother sailor may avail himself of this most valuable direction, and abide by its truths. Had I a voice to reach them all, I would say, "Tempt not the faithless ocean without this precious guide;" and to the owners I would say, "Rather attempt to send your ship without a rudder than her crew without a Bible." A SAILOR.

DISTRIBUTION OF TRACTS.

In Berlin, where for several years past some private Christians have been very active in printing and distributing a number of pamphlets, written in a truly evangelical spirit, a more regular and comprehensive plan has been adopted for the attainment of the desirable end. Among the individuals that had been most actively engaged in the dissemination of religious truth, by the instrumentality of such small pamphlets, the late Baron von Schernding held a distinguished place; who is said to have printed, at his own private expense, several hundred thousand of Tracts, and employed people for their gratuitous distribution. A large stock remained on hand when this excellent man died, which his widow, animated by the same generous spirit, lately transmitted as a present to the friends of the good cause in Berlin.

A letter from Mr. Kiesling, at Nuremberg, dated Sept. 20, 1814, states the pleasing fact, that many have been awakened in several parts of Germany, partly by means of the Tracts. Several Catholics appear eager to possess these small, but important, publications.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

EXTRACTED FROM THE CENTINEL-NEWBURYPORT.

On Saturday morning, 12th inst. the President of the United States arrived in Newburyport; where he was welcomed by those spontaneous marks of respect, which are characteristic of a free and enlightened people. Agreeably to Brigade orders, the field and staff officers repaired to Ipswich to receive him. After being greeted with the cordial and affectionate salutations of the citizens of that ancient & respectable place, the regiment of cavalry under Col. Jeremiah Coleman, together with the field officers of the Brigade, under the directions of Major John Scott and David Wood, jun. appointed, took up the escort, and proceeded to Parker's river bridge, where he was met by the Hon. Bailey Bartlett, Sheriff of Essex, with his suite, together with the Committee of Arrangements from Newburyport, when Col. Moseley, as their chairman, addressed him in the following language:

SIR—A number of the citizens of Newburyport, and vicinity, desirous of paying you their respects, have taken the liberty to meet you on your journey, and with your permission will accompany you to Newburyport; where the citizens of that town will be happy in a more formal manner, to pay you their salutations.

Being joined by a numerous cavalcade of citizens, the whole proceeded to Newbury Green, where the President descended from his carriage, and mounted his horse. On reaching the lines of Newburyport, the peal of bells, and the roar of cannon from Captain Coffin's artillery, announced the approach of the distinguished visitor. As the cavalcade moved through High street, he was greeted with loud and repeated huzzas from an immense concourse of spectators, assembled to testify their respect for the chief magistrate of our nation.

On the arrival of the President at Bartlett's Hall, he was received by the "Washington Light Infantry," commanded by Captain Blach; and passing under a civic Arch, which was tastefully decorated with wreaths of flowers, his attention was agreeably arrested by an avenue of youths of both sexes, to the number of eighteen hundred and fifty, who were arranged with much order and regularity on both sides of this spacious area. In front of the Court House was displayed a venerable flag, an emblem of the bravery of our countrymen, for it waved triumphantly in the glorious struggle for Independence.

After the procession had passed these lines, the whole moved to Gilman's Hotel. On alighting from his horse a larger assemblage than was ever before collected in this town, involuntarily crowded around him, solicitous to renew their pledges of good will.

As he entered the room prepared for his reception, the gratulating shouts of his fellow citizens rent the air. After these plaudits had subsided, the Chairman of the Committee rose and delivered to the President an Address, to which the President was pleased to make a suitable reply.

After mutually exchanging civilities with his fellow citizens, the President and suite sat down to a sumptuous dinner, served up by Mr. Gilman. The President having signified his pleasure to dispense with the escort of cavalry, after taking an affectionate leave of the committee of arrangements, ascended his carriage amid loud and reiterated cheerings, and resumed his journey.

At Amesbury he tarried about one hour; viewed the valuable factories in that place; expressed his admiration at their situation, and his gratification at their flourishing condition.

PORTSMOUTH.

JULY 13.—On Saturday the President of the United States arrived in this town about 7 o'clock. P. M. He was met at Greenland by the committee of arrangements, and a numerous cavalcade of citizens on horseback and in carriages, and the company of cavalry belonging to the 35th regt. When he passed the lines of the town, it was announced by a national salute from the Artillery company, under Capt. Currier, stationed on the Plains; and on the arrival of the President at that place, he reviewed the 1st regt. under the command of Col. Walker, which was ordered out for his reception. When passing Widdell's hill, he was again welcomed by a national salute from the company of Sea Fencibles, under Capt. Brown, and by the ringing of bells, after which he was escorted into town, through lines formed by the scholars of the several public and private schools in this place, who were arranged on each side of Middle Road, extending from Mr. Rundlett's to Maj. Larkin's house. Their numbers were considerably over a thousand, and they were in neat uniforms, and furnished an interesting and pleasing spectacle.

On the entrance of the President into Market street, he passed through an arch of evergreen, which had been tastefully formed by the Ladies of this town, near which a band of music received him with national and appropriate airs. After arriving at Foster's Hotel, the President and suite, together with the committee of arrangements, appeared in the balcony over the door, which was fancifully decorated, when the Hon. Mr. Mason, in behalf of the citizens, delivered an Address, to which the President made a suitable reply.

The Portsmouth Regiment passed him in review at the hotel, and paid him the marching salute. After a number of our most respectable citizens had been introduced to him, he was escorted to his lodgings at Mr. Wentworth's in Jeffrey street, by the Committee of Arrangements and Marshals.

On Sunday morning the President attended divine service at St. John's Church, and in the afternoon at the Rev. Mr. Putnam's meeting-house. He also paid a visit to our revolutionary patriot Gov. Langdon.

The President yesterday visited the Navy Yard, and Forts in our harbor. Salutes were fired at his arrival and departure. In the evening he attended a Concert given by the Social Harmonic Society, at Jefferson-Hall, which was very elegantly decorated.

Yesterday the President of the United States was waited on by a Committee from the Society of Associated Mechanics, accompanied by their President and Vice-President, and were very cordially received; after being introduced, the Chairman of the Committee delivered an Address in behalf of the Association.

PORTLAND.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Daily Advertiser, dated Portland, July 17.

The President left Portsmouth early Tuesday morning, was received by a handsome escort of cavalry and military officers in their uniforms on his landing at Kittery—breakfasted at York with Judge Sewall, and received passing honors and attentions at York, Wells and Saco, at each of which places he stopped an hour or two for that purpose. Arches were erected, fancifully decorated with green branches and flowers, and national flags displayed at intervals on the road, the most beautiful and tasteful exhibitions of which were made on the bridge at Westbrook, leading into Portland, which was lined with green pine boughs and ornamented with an arch for each of the states. Banners and emblems were arranged with great elegance and effect. A live eagle flapped her wings over the front, which was released to her native region upon the final departure of the President. The York escort continued with changes and accessions of military and private citizens on horseback and in carriages until it reached the line of Cumberland, where a new escort received him under the orders of Major Gen. Richardson. He reached Portland just before evening, passed the Portland regiment in review, and was conducted through the principal streets to his lodgings in

High-street by a large procession of public and military officers and other citizens, in addition to the escort.

The usual spectacle was exhibited of the children arrayed at his entrance, making a uniform and interesting appearance, to which the President, as in other places, paid particular attention. The female children strewed roses and flowers before him—and the line extended upwards of a quarter of a mile, their number estimated at about 1500. A municipal address was made to the President on his arrival at his lodgings, to which he made an appropriate reply. In the evening the Observatory and adjacent buildings on Mountjoy's hill were illuminated, and there was a display of fire-works on the descent from that summit to the town.

On Wednesday morning the President visited the forts at the mouth of the harbor, under national salutes from Forts Preble and Scammel, commanded by Major Crane; and was attended by a cortege consisting of many of the principal characters of the District. On his return he received the clergy and citizens at his lodgings. In the afternoon he paid a second visit to Stroudwater Bridge, and saw the famous Westbrook calf, now rising a year old, and weighing upwards of 1300 wt. at which he expressed much admiration. He visited during the day the widow of Commodore Peble at her mansion—and was present in the evening at a large and splendid party of ladies and gentlemen at Mr. Clap's house.

Numerous deputations from several towns at the eastward were assembled at Portland to invite the President to continue his route to Bath, Topsham, Wiscasset, &c.; but his tour into Maine terminated here. The President left town this morning early on his way to Vermont, and was to breakfast with Judge Thacher at Biddeford, and proceed to the first posts on the Lakes by the way of Dover, Concord and Hanover in N. H.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Predatory War in India.

Madras, Jan. 13, 1817.—We have before announced, that in December a body of 6 or 7000 predatory banditti, entered the district of Ganjam, had set fire to Kameddy, and committed great depredations. The following is an official account of their conduct and fate:—

Extract of a despatch from Maj. Oliver, dated Kameddy December 21, 1816.

"I have the honor to report, that about five o'clock yesterday evening we were surprised by the Mahatras horse entering the town; having only Lt. Tulloh with me, I sent him to take post at the other end of it, and from both our divisions parties were sent out to the different streets to endeavor to keep them out of the town. We had a continued skirmishing for about two hours, and some men and horses were killed in the streets. A little after six, Lt. Tweedie, who had retreated upon my detachment, arrived, having marched all night and that day, having been surrounded by them from 11 o'clock in the morning. I found it impossible to save the town, as they galloped through and set fire to it in several places. At 11, P. M. Lt. Jackson, who had been stationed with his company about 16 miles off, arrived, when considering myself strong enough to give them an alert, I left Lt. Tweedie with two companies in a strong position, and having procured two Penna from Mr. Spottiswoode, who promised to show me the road to their camp, about a mile off, I put myself under their guidance, and am happy to say we succeeded beyond my expectations. We were actually in the middle of their camp before they discovered us, and we gave them two volleys from the companies within ten yards, which did great execution; and it caused such confusion among them that they fled in every direction. We traversed their camp and killed, I should imagine, from twenty to thirty of them; they left the greater part of their baggage on the ground, and this morning there were about a hundred horses running loose about the town, and we have killed and taken about seventy horses."

Another letter says, that the troops were enabled to protect the Rajah (King's) family from injury, and to preserve the public records. Lt. Borthwick, with a party surprised a thousand of these Pindaree horse, put them to the route, took twenty of them, with fifty horses, and a number of swords, spears, shields, &c.

From England.

By the Independence, from Liverpool, arrived at this port on Thursday last, London papers have been received to the 7th of June.

The Gazette is filled to over-flowing with matter interesting to the British people; but very unimportant to the rest of the world.

In Parliament the Ministry carried every measure they desired, by overwhelming majorities—notwithstanding the talents, industry and spirit of the Opposition.

A preliminary motion for a bill further to suspend the *Habeas Corpus Act*, was carried in the House of Commons 125 to 60. Mr. Abbott, the Speaker of the Commons, had resigned, and been created a Peer, with the title of Lord Colchester. As his successor, the Ministerialists nominated Mr. Manners Sutton, and the Opposition Mr. Charles W. Wynn; and the former was elected by a majority of 150.

Lord Colchester is to receive a pension of 4000l during his life; and the successor to his title 3000l during his life.

There have been some tumultuous proceedings in several counties of Ireland, on account of the high price of all the necessities of life. The harvest, however, promises to be the most abundant ever known.

Letters from Worcester and Stafford inform, that the iron trade in those counties was rapidly improving.

The detained Tunisian sloop of war and schre have been liberated; but two vessels are ordered to accompany them quite out of the channel! The anticipated state of starvation had not occurred; the prospect of a plentiful harvest was good; and business was said to be reviving.

Mr. Adams, our Minister, had embarked for America, and was coming home with Gen. Boyd, and Maj. Lamb.

Speaking of the numerous reports which are circulated respecting the probability of the escape of Buonaparte from St. Helena, a London paper says, "The thing is impossible. From that island he is doomed never to stir—it is to be his prison and his grave."

Capture of Amelia Island.

Savannah, (Ga.) July 6.—We learn, that on the 30th June the Spanish insurgents, under Gen. Gregor M'Gregor, took possession of Amelia Island. They landed in the rear of Fernandina, and entered the town without a gun being fired. The soldiers in the fort (short of 50) surrendered 1st July and the patriot flag was hoisted.

We also learn, that the Patriots are making preparations for a march to St. Augustine. Though the garrison of that place is expected to make some show of resistance, it is confidently believed, the fortress will be taken without much loss of men or time.

Since the Patriot standard has been planted in East Florida, hundreds of recruits have flocked to it; and we learn, that M'Gregor will soon have as many men as he may require. The Patriots have a naval force lying before Amelia.

From Havana.

Charleston, July 6.—Capt. M'Dougal, in 7 days from Havana, informs us, that the *Consuelo* fleet, composed of 6 or 7 war vessels, well manned and equipped, was to sail from Havana about the 1st, destined for the defence of St. Augu-

time. If they arrive there before Sir Gregor M'Gregor and his followers gain possession of the fortress, we may expect to hear of warm work between them.

Slave Trade.—A letter from Havana, states that the vessels that trade to the coast of Africa are increasing fast in number; one is now fitting out calculated to bring 1000 slaves. A fleet of these vessels are to sail for Africa on the 2d of July.

From the River of Plate, May 10.

"Chili is in complete possession of the patriots. Peru is menaced. There have been numerous skirmishes between the patriots and royalists, always, of course, to the advantage of the party reporting them. Several Chilean patriots banished to Robinson Crusoe's island, have returned triumphantly. Trade with all the world (Spain excepted) is to be opened, and a new tariff of duties established."

From Port au Prince.

A letter dated at Port au Prince, the 28th of June, gives the following information: "On the 16th inst. the large Magazine on the entrenchment, at the borders of the town, was struck with lightning and exploded. It contained 103,000 pounds of powder, and, as you may suppose, did much damage to that neighborhood. Last evening fort Beseton was blown up by the Commandant of that post while in a fit of intoxication and anger, in revenge of a supposed injury done him by one of his superiors. It contained about 20,000 lbs. of powder. The officer was the only person killed."

"Lumber is selling at the most extravagant prices, and the demand has greatly increased since this disastrous event. More than half the houses in town require new roofs—Eastern boards and southern pitch pine timber and shingles are the kinds most wanted."

"The news of the high prices of provisions at this market having reached Cuba and St. Thomas, we have had a number of arrivals from those places within a few days with flour, herrings, &c. in consequence of which, the markets have declined very much. Coffee 32 sous; sugar \$12, plenty."

DOMESTIC NEWS.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

"Off the Balise, June 21. The Congress frigate is about, I learn, to sail for St. Domingo, and from thence to some port in South America. The object of the visit to St. Domingo is to land an agent from the government of the U. States to demand the restitution of some American property in the hands of *Petion*, and satisfaction for the unwarrantable outrage committed in the execution of an American seaman at Port au Prince, and some business with *Christophe*."

Lake Erie.

Albany, July 15.—The want of a good harbor on Lake Erie, so important to our future intercourse with the western regions, has been a subject of general regret.

Fortunately, within a short period, an excellent harbor has been discovered, exactly half way between Buffalo and Erie, 45 miles from each. It is called Dunkirk, and lies in the county of Chautauque, in this state. The form of the bay is nearly a semicircle, protected on the east and west by two promontories: in front by a ledge of smooth slate rock, with a capacious channel towards the west head land of 12 feet depth, and another on the east of 10 feet. Within the ledge is a spacious basin, capable of containing 100 sail of vessels, at their moorings with from 12 to 18 feet of water, and good anchorage in blue clay. The town plot of Dunkirk is laid off in spacious streets, crossing at right angles; the land at the head of the bay has an elevation from 8 to 10 feet. The site of the town is truly beautiful, descending gradually to the north, and the country in its vicinity preserves the same general symmetry: the land of a superior quality, and clothed with excellent timber.

An important feature connected with the future prosperity of this new establishment is, the proximity of navigable waters communicating with the Ohio river. The Casadago lake lies about 8 miles S. of Dunkirk, the waters of which are navigable for boats of five tons burthen, communicating with the Conawago branch of the Allegheny river, leading to Pittsburgh.

To perfect the navigation, some obstructions of trees at the outlet of the lake require to be removed, which can be effected at a trifling expense. The west promontory being faced with high perpendicular rocks, washed at their base with the waters of the lake, is remarkably well situated for works of defence, and as a commanding site for a light-house.

In proof of the rising importance of this harbor, so essential to the safe navigation of Lake Erie, we give this fact, that the last Chautauque Gazette details a list of ten vessels which arrived at, and of three which sailed from Dunkirk, during the week preceding the 30th June.—*Argus*.

The Grand Western Canal, we understand, was commenced at Rome, N. Y. on the 4th inst. the anniversary of our National Independence. The Canal Commissioners are to convene this week at Utica. Gov. Clinton and Gen. Van Rensselaer left Albany on Tuesday morning, to attend the meeting of the Commissioners.—*Com. Adv.*

Divorces.—The legislature of Louisiana is now in session, and in the short space of two days, bills for divorcing seven couples have passed the Senate and House of Representatives.

Drowned.—In Stratford, (Conn.) a son of Mr. John Wheeler, aged 8 years: It is remarkable that this is the second child Mr. Wheeler has lost by drowning; the first about three years since, in the same place, of nearly the same age, and having on some of the same clothes in which the last was clad at the time of the fatal accident.

In Richmond, Vir. lately, Mr. John N. Pestro, hatter, was found murdered & robbed in the road. He was shot through the back of the head by a musket ball. There is hardly a doubt, but the murderer was one Robert Gibson, a stranger in the city, who is in custody.

MARRIAGES.

In Georgia, Wm. C. Lyman, Esq. of the Army, to Miss Euphemia, daughter of Hon. M. Talbot. In Windham, (Conn.) John Lillie, Esq. late of Milton, Mass. to Miss Elizabeth Lillie. In Bristol, (R. I.) July 4, Capt. Ezra Weston, of Duxbury, to Miss Priscilla Virgin, of Plymouth. In Tiverton, Gen. Isaac Stoll, to Miss Charlotte M. Vail, of Newport. In Readfield, (Me.) Dr. Isaac Case, of Hampden, to Miss Abigail, dau. of Robert Page, Esq. In Kennebunk, Mr. Samuel Moody, of Saco, to Miss Hannah Barnard. In Northbridge, Mr. David Burbank, jun. to Miss Mary M. Tillinghast. In Barre, Mr. Harding P. Woods, mer. to Miss Sally Curtis. In Lebanon, William Lovejoy, Esq. to Miss Lydia, daughter of Hon. David Hough. In Franklin, Mr. Samuel Ware, to Miss Sally Daniels. Mr. Jos. Gilmore, jun. to Miss Sally Hawthorn. In Salem, Mr. Samuel Chadwick, merchant, of Charlestown, (S. C.) to Miss Eliza Champney. In Bridgewater, Nathaniel M. Davis, Esq. of Plymouth to Miss Harriet Mitchell, eldest dau. of Hon. Nahum Mitchell. In Billerica, Mr. William Nichols, to Miss Judith Sprague. In Boston, Mr. Charles D. Reynolds to Miss Elizabeth Rushard. Mr. John C. Bart to Miss Elizabeth C. Seaver. Mr. John Wilson, to Miss Polly Joy. Mr. William Baker, to Miss Susan Wilson. Mr. Peleg Hayden, to Miss Eliza Dole.

DEATHS.

In Rome, the celebrated Cardinal Maury, 71. In Havana, Mr. John Boston, of Arundel, 20. In Painesville, Ohio, Samuel Huntington, Esq. aged 49, a native of Connecticut. In Richmond, (Vir.) Mr. Robert Safford, late of Boston, aged 26.—Mr. William Rose—the wife of Mr. Wm. Dennie. In Bladensburg, Mr. Wm. Arthur Lee, aged 21, son of the late Charles Lee, Esq. of Virginia, and a Lieut. in the Navy of the U. S. He fell a victim to the murderous practice of Duelling! In Brooklyn, (N. Y.) Jacob Sharpe, Esq. aged 84, for many years Judge of the County of Kings. In Gettysburg, (Penn.) Mr. Henry Heagy, killed by James Hunter, who struck him with a scythe, and nearly cut his head off. The deceased was an excellent, inoffensive young man. In New York, the Rev. Samuel Whelpley, 50. On board brig Prometheus, at Newport, Mr. Edward Patten, purser's steward. In Kennebunk, Mrs. Mary, wife of Mr. Joshua Chick, aged 71. In Winthrop, Mr. Ezra Holmes, aged 68. In Keene, Col. Thoms Ellis, aged 95. In Northbridge, Mrs. Nelly, wife of Mr. Ezekiel Knowlton, aged 35. In Ashburnham, Elisha White, Esq. aged 38. In Princeton, Mrs. Mary Osgood, aged 54. In Rayston, Mrs. Mary, widow of Moses McCullen, aged 54. In Lancaster, Julia, dau. of Gen. John Whiting. In Milford, Mr. Samuel, youngest son of Col. Benjamin Godfrey, aged 21. In Spencer, Mrs. Mary, wife of Braman Sibley. In Shrewsbury, Mr. Abraham Eager, aged 37. In Leicester, Mrs. Eunice, wife of Mr. Abel Green, aged 51. In West-Springfield, Miss Mary Leonard, dau. of Mr. Henry L. aged 15. In Brookline, Miss Susan Thayer, aged 29. In Westborough, Mary H. dau. of the late Mr. Nehemiah Miller, aged 16. In Ashby, killed by a fall from his horse, Mr. Jonas Jones, aged 81, a worthy and respectable member of society.—In Rutland, Mr. Rufus Ball, killed by the fall of a tree.—In G. ene, (Me.) Reuben Keene, aged 17, in consequence of a slight wound with an axe in his ankle joint. In Londonderry, (N. H.) Widow Griselle Patterson, aged Ninety-Five.

In Newburyport, drowned, Simon, son of Mr. Joshua Hale, aged 9 years—he accidentally fell from a wharf while fishing—Adeline, daughter of Capt. Moses Wells, aged 11.—In Salisbury, Mrs. Dorothy, wife of Maj. Joseph Page, aged 82. In Lynn, Mrs. Alice Chase, aged 57, wife of Mr. Samuel C.—In Dedham, Mr. Nathan Newell. In Medford, Mr. Benjamin Floyd, aged 71. In Newton, Mr. Bela French, aged 62. In Newton, Dr. Jeremiah Goss.—Miss Sally Sharp, aged 32—Mary Kennedy, aged 76—Mr. Enosh Huse, aged 64.

Proposals for Publishing by Subscription, A SERIES of Practical and Familiar SERMONS on the most important doctrines and duties of the Christian Religion. By the Rev. EDWARD COOPER, Rector of Hamatai, R. d. ware, and of Yoxall, in the county of Stafford, and late fellow of All Souls College, Oxford.

The high reputation, which these Sermons, in a short time, have acquired in England, and the unanimous voice of approbation, with which they have been honored in this country, by gentlemen, eminent for their learning and piety, who have been privileged with reading them, leave no doubt of their uncommon excellence. They are of a similar character and design, with Mr. Burder's Village Sermons; and by good judgment, have been thought of superior execution. They are what they profess to be, "Practical and Familiar Sermons," designed for the benefit of the plainer classes of readers; although, we feel confident, they will be read with much interest by all lovers of Evangelical truth. The late Dr. Dwight, of New-Haven, in giving his opinion of the Sermons, declared, that "the doctrines and duties discussed in them, are of the highest importance to the virtue and salvation of men." "The style," he observes, "is remarkably perspicuous; at the same time, it is manly, grave and forcible." Throughout the whole, he adds, "the author appears in the character of a faithful minister of the gospel, deeply engaged to promote the salvation of his flock, solemnly realizing his accountability to his Master, and fervently desirous of faithfully performing his duty." The *Christian Observer*, whose critical justice is universally admitted, gives the most unqualified testimony to the superior excellence of Mr. Cooper's Sermons; and closes his observations with the following remark: "Mr. Cooper, we trust will allow us to suggest to him, that he cannot perhaps more effectually promote the interests of the Redeemer's kingdom, than by continuing to disseminate through the medium of Sermons, such as these, the undisputed and undiluted truths of the gospel." Professor Stewart, of Andover, has expressed his approbation of them in the highest terms. In further commendation of the work, we have received the following note from the Brookfield Association of Ministers.

Messrs. E. MERRILL & Co.—The Brookfield Association, in session at Palmer, having learned that you propose to publish an edition of the Rev. Mr. Cooper's Familiar Sermons, judging from the best information we can obtain, do cordially approve the proposal, and ardently desire, that an edition of the said work may be published as being a work that is likely to be useful to ministers and private Christians. We therefore, hope that you will pursue your proposed undertaking, and that you will meet the approbation from the public, which those Sermons deserve. We also take the liberty to express our hope that all, who are disposed to encourage useful publications, will lend their influence to encourage this.

Wishing you success, we subscribe ourselves, Yours, JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, Moderator.

MICHAEL STONE, Scribe, pro tem. Palmer, June 19, 1817.

CONDITIONS. The work will be printed on good fine paper, with a fair handsome type, and will be comprised in two vols octavo, of about 500 pages each. It will be copied from the last London edition, consisting of one vol. 8vo. and four vols. 12mo size, and will contain the whole of the five vols.

The price to subscribers will be Two Dollars per vol. neatly bound and lettered, payable on delivery of the same.

Those who subscribe for six copies and become accountable for the same, shall receive one gratis. Subscribers, if they choose, may withdraw their names after receiving and paying for the first volume.

Persons holding subscription papers are requested to return them to R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, as soon as possible. July 23.

ANDREW ELLISON—Tailor. HAS removed from No. 25, Hanover-street, to No. 4, Cornhill-Court, where he intends carrying on his business in its various branches, and hopes by unremitting attention to merit a continuance of public favor. July 23.

CARRIAGES. FOR sale, at the Coachmaker's Shop, Pleasant-street, viz. 3 light Coaches, with harness complete—1 light Sulky with harness—2 new Chaises, with do.—3 second hand do. with do. Also Coach, Chaise & Waggon harnesses—Collars—Netts—Wash Leathers—Sponges—Screw Wrenches—Nails foot Oil—and all other articles appertaining to Carriages—Coach and Chaise work done in all its branches. *Likewise, a LIGHT WAGGON* with two seats to Laze. July 8.

SAMUEL JEFFSON, Jr.

POETRY.

THE DRUNKARD.

Go, self-polluted, loathsome wretch,
Thou scourge of human kind;
Go, waste thy substance and thy health,
And beautilize thy mind.
Go, haunt the tavern night and day—
Thy time thus spend in vain;
Go, league thyself with every vice,
And barter peace for pain.
Go, live accurst to social joys,
Till life a burden is;
Go, court disease, and death and shame;
Then mock thy miseries.
Go, like a demon to thy home—
Destroy each comfort there;
And from thy sorrowing family,
Wring out the bitter tear!
Enough! enough! if aught remains
Of virtue in thy soul,
Forsake thy folly-madning course,
And spurn the treacherous Bowl.

MISCELLANY.

INTEMPERANCE.

Fifth Annual Report of the Massachusetts Society for the Suppression of Intemperance. May, 1817.

[Concluded from page 126.]

The Dedham Auxiliary Society, with their annual report, forwarded an address, delivered on their anniversary, 10 Feb. 1817, by Rev. John White. This Association continue the judicious and zealous exertions, which have before marked their proceedings, to correct the abuses, which are so mischievous and general, in regard to the granting and using of licenses. From the able and interesting review, taken in this report, of the former and present state of the law, and of public opinion and practice, in our Commonwealth on the subject of intemperance, and its kindred vices; it is believed, some pretty copious extracts will be acceptable and useful.

"Before we can act with the requisite energy ourselves, and be sufficiently supported by others in what we do, to have our acts produce the desired effect, it is necessary to convince both ourselves and others, that the object is worth the means we use, and that those means are adequate to its accomplishment. There is, perhaps, no better way of producing this conviction, than by recurring to the opinions and conduct of our forefathers, on this subject; those wise, and moral, and pious, and venerable men, who founded and settled that admirable system of social regulations, under which we enjoy all that is left us of order and security in our civil state. They justly considered the religious sentiment, as the basis of man's fabric of felicity, in all stages of his existence, and the prevalence of moral habits, as essential to the superstructure. They established all those institutions, which are calculated to cultivate this sentiment, and to promote these habits; and, in addition to them, they enacted and enforced such penal regulations, as were necessary to restrain those, who were not affected by higher motives, from disturbing and injuring others, as well as themselves. They considered all immoralities, as crimes against the State. By constantly keeping the pervading influence of public opinion, and the arm of civil authority, on the side of virtue, and active in its cause, they produced a state of social security and enjoyment, which has hardly existed, perhaps, in any other community. They early found in a portion of their society, the prevalence of those selfish principles, and vicious inclinations, which disregard the happiness of others, and effectually blast that of those, who are influenced by them. They lost not a moment in attempting to repress these rebels against the divine order and human felicity. Hence we find their statute books filled with laws to that effect, and the records of their courts abounding with evidence of their execution. These facts, as we know, from the history of those times, do not prove the multiplicity of offences, but the patriotism of the legislature, the vigilance of the magistrate, and fidelity of the sober citizen.

"Drunkness stands high among the immoralities, to suppress which they made many legislative regulations. They punished it by fine, by imprisonment, and even by corporal pains, according to the aggravation and repetition of the offence, and circumstances of the offender, and by requiring the offender to find sureties for good behavior. But all this they found not to be sufficient, so long as the selling of intoxicating liquors was freely allowed. Their conviction of this is strongly expressed in their acts respecting innkeepers, &c. One of these, made in the early days of the country, begins thus: 'Forasmuch as drunkenness is a vice to be abhorred of all nations, especially of those who hold out and profess the gospel of Jesus Christ, and seeing any strict law will not prevail, unless the cause be taken away; it is therefore ordered, &c. They then proceed to make various regulations respecting licenses, &c. and for the suppression of intemperance. In another act, they declare that 'licensed houses ought to be improved to the right ends and uses, for which they are designed, namely, for the receiving, refreshment, and entertainment of travellers and strangers, and to serve the public occasions of the towns and places, in which they are, and not to be nurseries of vice and debauchery, as is too frequently practised by some, to the hurt of many persons, by mispending their time and money in such houses, to the ruin of families.' They then proceed to require that the laws respecting licenses, and those against drunkenness, &c. be read in every town, at the annual March meetings, and to 'enjoin and direct all justices, sheriffs, grand jurors, tythingmen, constables, or other officers, whom it doth concern, to exert their utmost zeal and vigor in seeing that

the said several laws be duly observed and kept, and that the violators thereof be duly presented and punished; and the selectmen and other principal, well disposed persons, in each town, desirous of a reformation, are exhorted and directed to countenance, accompany, assist, and join with the justices and other officers, in their attempts to discover and suppress the violations of those laws.'

"Fortunately they did not exhort and direct in vain. There was then prevalent a spirit of patriotism, enlightened with just views of the true foundation of social happiness, and having reference to higher authority, than the opinion of the vicious. Great regard was then had to the moral and religious character of those, who were promoted to office. Public officers of every grade, were, therefore, vigilant in the execution of the laws, and found all necessary aid from private citizens. If an association had been then formed, for the suppression of intemperance, it would not have been a question, whether they would meet with sufficient support. But no such association was then necessary. The whole body of sober citizens was, in effect, such an one. They needed no other regulations, than the laws of God and their country, and no other stimulus to enforce them, than a sense of duty.

"This state of things continued, with little abatement, till the contest arose with the parent country, which unsettled our civil institutions, introduced among us foreign armies, made our citizens familiar with the vices of camps, and broke down those sober habits, which had before been the ornament and security of society. There was, however, enough of the good spirit left to enable us to form excellent constitutions of government, and to enact many good and wholesome laws, for the preservation of morals under them; but not enough to command obedience to those laws, from a sense of duty, and not enough to secure the general punishment of the breaches of them, from the same sense. This lax state of society has continued & increased, till the more considerate of the sober portion of the community have become seriously alarmed, and have turned, and are turning, their attention to the means of checking its progress, and, if possible, bringing back the public morals to their ancient standard. A noble enterprise, worthy the co-operation of every Christian and patriot! When we consider, what a vast number of societies have already been formed, under various names, in different parts of the community, embracing so large a portion of the most valuable and influential citizens, all operating to the same ultimate end; have we not great encouragement to hope for a highly beneficial result? The general Society, with which we are associated, has selected, for its specific object of operation, a branch of immorality, which is acknowledged, on all hands, to have increased to a most enormous degree, and to be most pernicious in its effects. The statements, which they have made, in their publications, of the quantities of ardent spirit consumed in the country, are truly astonishing, and would be incredible, were they not founded on official documents. The only question, on which there seems to be any remaining doubt, is, whether a remedy be practicable, and what are the means? Is not this the obvious answer?—If we use the means, which our forefathers used, we have every reason to expect they will be blessed with a great degree of success. Let us, by conversation, by writing, by example, endeavor to raise the standard of public sentiment, to draw public attention, to enlist public opinion; and let us, according to the pledge we have given in our constitution, 'promote the execution of the good and wholesome laws of the Commonwealth, on the subject.'

The new auxiliaries, of which information has been recently received, are at Hanover & Marblehead. The former has primary respect to the suppression of intemperance; but, also, combines the general purpose of promoting morality. Their Constitution was adopted 4 April, 1816, and, at the adjournment of the meeting, 11 November, it was voted to become auxiliary to the "Massachusetts Society." It is one of their articles, that an appropriate address be delivered at each annual meeting. The first, by John Winslow, Esq. was forwarded with the constitution. The number of subscribers is stated as about sixty. In the letter, signed John Winslow, President; John Wilder, Secretary, it is said:—"The Trustees of our Society, to whom that service was assigned, have written to the retailers in this town, earnestly requesting them to desist, in future, from violating the laws of the State, regulating licensed houses. These letters produced, for a time, considerable effect. But for a season past, the retailers have, without much disguise, suffered ardent spirits to be drunk in their stores. In consequence of this, the Association, at their last meeting, chose a special committee, to prosecute, without delay, those offenders, against whom sufficient evidence may be obtained."

The other new auxiliary has taken the name of "The Marblehead Union Moral Society;" and was organized, 29 April, 1817. The number of subscribers is about fifty. A few extracts from the preamble, and articles of their constitution, happily express their leading motives and aims. "For the promotion of public virtue, the single efforts of individuals cannot be so effectual, as the combined efforts of the associated friends of morality, on account of the limited influence of private example, and the obstacles, usually attending private endeavors. Experience has evinced that such associations have been productive of very beneficial effects. Their salutary influence has been extensively felt, and acknowledged, and the prejudices, they have occasionally had to encounter, have been proved to be ill-founded. In this way, the friends of order, virtue, and humanity, without distinction of sects or parties, have prudently

combined their efforts, to check the progress of vice, and to improve the character and condition of society, with the most animating success.

"We cannot contemplate the prevalence of intemperance, and the destructive evils, which usually follow in its train, but with alarming apprehensions. We cannot regard the spread of idleness, mendacity, and Sabbath-breaking, with cold indifference, or as of trifling consequence.

"We are aware of the delicate and arduous nature, as well as magnitude, of our undertaking. We feel the importance of great prudence and circumspection in every movement respecting it. In entering upon this association, we wish not to be considered as affecting superior sanctity of character, or as claiming any prerogative, which does not belong to others in common with ourselves. We know that all have their faults and imperfections;—that we have the same passions and infirmities, and are exposed to the same temptations, with our fellow-men. It is to multiply and strengthen the means and motives of our own virtue, that we associate, as well as to encourage and to promote the virtue, and to restrain the vices of others.

"The members of this Association agree that they will not furnish to the men they employ, a daily allowance of ardent spirits, nor give it, except in cases of particular necessity; and that they will exert their influence to effect a change in the fashion of entertaining friends and visitors, and for ardent spirits will emulate each other in presenting mild and safe substitutes.

"The members of this Association agree, by their example and influence to promote a due regard to the Sabbath and to religious institutions, and to aid Tythingmen in the legal discharge of their duty.

"The members of this Association, while they would not withhold relief from any proper object of Christian charity, pledge themselves to discourage public beggary."

In conclusion, the Board feel authorized to say to their associates, and auxiliaries, *Be not weary nor discouraged, nor doubting.* Let us proceed with a firm and prudent step. Let us persevere, with hope, and confidence, that some important good has flowed from our past efforts; and that much may follow our future attempts. The cause in which we have engaged, is one of the noblest. Benevolence smiles complacently on it. Piety pours forth in its behalf, most fervent prayers. The wise and good, of our fellow creatures, approve and encourage the plan. The ministering Spirits of mercy, we may trust, contemplate it with favor, and joy in all its fruits of reformation. The compassionate Redeemer, "who came from heaven to earth, to seek and save the lost," we hope, may notice and reward these means, used to reclaim transgressors; and the God of love may vouchsafe his crowning blessing.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Agricultural Register.

Advantages of Carrots in fattening Oxen, &c.

Nothing can exceed this root in fattening oxen; but they should have some sweet hay to eat with it, and they will thrive much better on it if they are stalled. It nourishes them and soon makes them fit for the butcher. Some oxen will not take to eating them kindly at first. For these, they should for a time be parboiled; but they must every day be less and less boiled, till they come to eat them quite raw, which in a little while the nicest will do. I also find carrots very excellent for increasing the milk of cows. Hogs are very fond of carrots, and they make them thrive apace; but they should always be given to them boiled, as they will with great difficulty be induced to eat a sufficient quantity of them raw. It will be proper, however, to give them before they are killed, either a few bushels of barley meal, or some corn, which will complete their fattening to admiration.

There is not a better and more heartening food for horses than carrots, if given them with discretion. They need have no corn, and much less hay than they would otherwise eat. I have all my life heard it said that carrots were exceeding good to make horses long-winded; and some jockies will, I have been informed, feed a broken-winded horse some little time with carrots before they sell him, when he may very well be passed off for a horse that is only a little thick-winded.

A horse dealer in my neighborhood, when he buys a poor, half-starved beast, if he has youth on his side, always fairs him up with carrots before he takes him to market; and this practice he finds answers very well, as the horse is sooner got into flesh with carrots than any other food; and they are besides wholesome, breeding in him no foul humors.

All the danger seems to be to the purchaser, who, if he imprudently put the horse to too hard work, is in a manner sure to break either his wind or his heart; for as the horse was very suddenly got into flesh, his strength is not proportioned to his bulk, till he has been kept on dry meal.

That a horse thus fed should not be immediately fit for any hard labor, must not be used as an argument against carrots being a proper food for horses. It must be considered that this man takes a half starved horse, and give him at once his fill of a nourishing food: in fact, too nourishing, as it fills him with flesh faster than he can gather strength.

Directions to take the Honey from Bees, without killing them.

MR. HESKELL.—Having for three years had a trial of taking the Honey from Bees, without killing them, I deem it a duty to communicate to you the pleasing method I have obtained from the valuable work, called Dr. Willich's Domestic Encyclopedia, which I hope you will insert in your paper for the benefit of lovers of Bees, particularly for those who wish to act a humane part towards God's Creation, and you will oblige your well-wisher.

SOLOMON HENKLE.
New-Market, Shenandoah County,
Virginia, June 6th, 1816.

The following observations were published by George Morgan, Esq. formerly of Princeton, New-Jersey. "Several writers on the management of bees, have given very ingenious directions for taking their new made honey, without destroying those useful creatures. My humanity, hurt at the idea of setting fire to the fatal match, induced me to imitate their methods; particularly those of Mr. Wildman, and the Rev. Mr. White, whose directions I observed very attentively, with some success; but my expectations were not gratified, as I found young broods in every hive I took, and consequently the honey obtained was impure.—

However, after a variety of experiments, I discovered an agreeable, safe, and easy way to take the honey, without the least injury or disturbance of the bees.

As I have experienced great pleasure, and some benefit from my discovery, I take this opportunity to lay it before the Agricultural Society.

My boxes are made after the manner of Mr. White's, of an well seasoned wood, ten inches square in the clear: in pairs, with communication at the sides, for the bees to pass freely from one box to another, a pane of glass (7 by 9) with a sliding shutter, may be put into the back part of each box, through which you may see the bees at work. Any person who can handle a saw and hammer, may make the boxes at a small expense.

The communications between the boxes are at top and bottom: those at top should be three inches long, and half an inch wide to serve as streets or alleys betwixt the hives.

The communications at bottom should be five or six inches long and three fourths of an inch deep, so as to afford a free passage from one hive to the other.

The mouth of the hive may be from three to ten inches long, and half an inch deep. In the busy season, this wide entrance facilitates the bees going out and coming in, and may be contracted at pleasure in autumn.

Early the next morning after having a swarm of bees in one of these boxes, I add another to it, the door of which I close until the bees begin to work in it; when I open it to facilitate their industry.

Each box, of the above dimensions, will contain thirty pounds of honey. An early swarm, in a favorable situation & season, will fill two boxes, and cast out several swarms, each of which will fill two boxes with honey.

At winter approaches, all the bees collect themselves into one box, and will leave the other, with its contents, to the use of the owner, whose profit, in good seasons, will be 90lb of honey and several additional swarms, for every stock kept over the preceding winter—15 or 20lb of honey are sufficient to keep a stock over our longest winters, but I leave them 50lb.

Thus I acquire the purest honey, without the use of the match, or any trouble in dividing or disturbing the bees: for on turning up the hives (which have no glasses) I discover, immediately, that in which the bees are collected, and I carry off the other without a single bee in it.

I did not find it necessary to make use of the pines of Glass mentioned above, in order to know in which box the bees were. I found them always in the box I lived them in, clustered around the Queen. Instead of the pines of Glass, I made a hole in the top of each box 3 inches in diameter, set a quart Glass Tumbler with the mouth downwards over the hole; then an earthen vessel over it (to prevent the sun from melting the wax). I found it very pleasing to see the tumbler filled with the bees of honey in a few weeks.

When it was filled, I cut the comb with a thin bladed knife in the evening, set the tumbler to the side of the bee box, struck with the knife the sides of the tumbler, and in a short time the bees left the combs to the satisfaction of the spectators.

P. S. I find the same directions are in the valuable work called "ARTIST'S MANUAL."

A most valuable Remedy

For a Lumeness proceeding from a fixed contraction of the parts affected—from the pen of a celebrated English Surgeon.

Many years ago, while I lived at Yeovil, in Somersetshire, my advice was desired for a poor man's child, a boy about 8 or 9 years of age, one of whose legs were contracted more than when a person is sitting in a chair. He could not stretch it out, nor move it; neither could it be extended by any person, without an injury to the part affected. I prescribed a relaxing liniment, of which currier's oil was the chief ingredient, and ordered the parts affected to be gently rubbed with it; but it was of no great service.

The probable just consequence of this boy's living without the use of that limb, very much moved my pity; and while I was considering what further might be done for his relief, it came into my mind that the gloves of the town brot lamb and kid skins (which were dry, stiff and hard) to be soft and supple as gloves, by rubbing them with a liquor made of yolk of eggs and water. Hereupon I reasoned thus with myself, viz: since this egg liquor is so efficacious in removing constrictions from the parts of the dead animal fibres, vessels and membranes, (by art made dry, stiff and hard,) why may it not be as effectual, when sufficiently applied to living animal fibres and membranes, in a state of contraction? And I resolved to try its efficacy in the case of this poor boy. I ordered the contracted parts of his leg to be gently rubbed two or three times a day with the egg liquor, and by this means, he easily recovered the perfect use of his leg.

This egg liquor I advise to be made in the following manner, viz: Take the yolk of a new laid egg, let it be beaten with a spoon to the greatest thinness; then, by a spoonful at a time, add three ounces of pure water, agitating the mixture continually, till the egg and water may be well incorporated.

The liquor may be applied to the parts contracted cold, or only milk warm, by a gentle friction for a few minutes, three or four times a day.

This remedy I have since advised in like cases, and with the like happy success; and others to whom I have communicated it, have found the same advantage from it in like cases.

And as this communication may be useful to persons lame by a contraction of some muscles of the body, I hope it may be acceptable to you and to the public, from Sir, Yours, &c.

London, May, 1764. T. LOBB.

THE JEW'S LEAP.

A dangerous and frightful Pass, over which Capt. Riley and his fellow-sufferers travelled, in their journey from Santa Cruz towards Mogadore, as related in his narrative.

The path we were now obliged to follow, was not more than two feet wide in one place, and on our left it broke off in a precipice of some hundred feet deep to the sea; the smallest slip of the mule or camel would have plunged it and its rider down the rocks to inevitable and instant death, as there was no bush or other thing to lay hold of by which a man might save his life. Very fortunately for us there had been no rain for a considerable time previous, so that the road was now dry. Rais told me when it was wet it was never attempted, and that many fatal accidents had happened there within his remembrance; though there was another road which led round over the mountains far within the country. One of these accidents he said he would mention. "A company of Jews, six in number, from Santa Cruz for Morocco, came to this place with their loaded mules in the twilight; after sunset, being very anxious to get past it before dark, and supposing no other travellers would venture to meet them, or dare to pass it in the night, they did not take the precaution to look out, and call aloud before they entered out; for there in a place built out on each end of this dangerous piece of road, from whence one may see if there are others on it: not being quite half a mile in length, a person by hallooing out can be heard from one end to the other, and it is the practice of all who go that way to give this signal. A company of Moors had entered at the other end, going towards Santa Cruz at the same time; and they also supposing that no others would dare to pass it at that hour, came on without the usual precaution. About half way over, and in the most difficult place, the two parties met—there was no possibility

of passing each other, nor of turning back either way; the Moors were as the Jews—neither party could retreat, except the foremost, got off the Moor soon became outrageous, and though they had always been treated yet finding themselves in this perilous unwilling to break their necks merely to moderate the Moors, the foremost Jew stuck in his hand; the Moor nearest the scimitar; both were fighting for the scimitar; the Jew's stick was pitched down—the Jew's stick was atoms by the fall—the Jew's stick was to pieces by the Jew's stick; where the Moor in his arms, and springing on his scimitar, both were instantly hurled to—two more of the Jews and one Moor lives in the same way, together with the three Jews, who made out to be hunted down and killed by the Moors, who had lost their lives on the place has ever since been called "the leap." It is, indeed, enough to produce even in the head of a sailor, and if I had the story before getting on this frightful am not certain but that my imagination has disturbed my faculties, and rendered capable of proceeding with safety on a perilous path.

The Kraken, or Sea-Monster.
In the setting of the New-York Society, May 6, Dr. Mitchell made a relation, recapitulating the evidence before published, of the existence of a sea monster, far exceeding the whale, which he denominates the eighth wonder, and concludes the communication following facts, derived from Captain Cook.

"After all this, as it is made certain as possible, Capt. Fanning has the journal of the ship Volunteer, commanding him, bound to the South Sea, at the latitude of 29° south, on the 10th sailing towards Terra del Fuogo, he saw these monsters of the deep. It was in August, when the ocean was calm, vessel proceeding at the rate of five hours. During the brightness of a day the Capt. and officers were taking the low, the boatwain alarmed them that a rock at some distance ahead of them. They all proceeded to the deck and saw themselves that the supposed rock was a body, and that its impulse was from currents of water or air. Being nervous was an animal, they discovered the creature directly across the ship's direction. It then straight forward with the creature passing ahead of him. But his progress such that there was a necessity of his, or of keeping away to clear him, the ship was first kept away to clear him, immediately after passing his side, he was a little to reconnoitre him. He was a water; but a part, apparently of the ship's boat upside down, was above the water. His visible magnitude was estimated at dried and ten feet, or more from side to side. The sea was uneven, as if covered with weeds and barnacles or shells. He passed over him as over a shoal or reef. He posed that his eyes were directed to something like fins or a tail, and determined judgment of his bulk, by the manner of swimming, could be formed, by the sight of his vastness, and partly by the coolness under water. On the whole, we were glad to leave him unmolested, for of the seamen, for several days, retired from the impression so strongly, that constantly on the watch for him, and that they might all be lost, by encountering an enormous creature in the night."

PRAYER ANSWERED.

Extract of a letter from a young gentleman, to his friend in Providence.

"When we arrived at Fredericksburg, we found that the session of the Episcopal Convention had just commenced. I attended twice each day for a week, which was of session, where I heard preaching, and sure has not been excelled in eloquence (would I could say in effect) since the age. We had there another Paul—a religious eloquence and enthusiasm in the service of God, as he was formerly wickedness and in mad opposition to the of the gospel. I must tell you this was a native of Virginia, a man of tune, and education, and emphatically of the world." He had a slave of a position, who had been taught to read, and habit of collecting the blacks in the hood, for the purpose of reading and to them the scriptures, and of preparing coming to R. C.'s knowledge, the slave was to be severely flogged; or to hold time forbidden to preach, or to hold again, on pain of a severe punishment. He was riding home one evening soon after, as engaged in prayer. He dismounted at the door, and with his whip in his hand, he seized the slave, and he said, "I have forgiven him. The prayer was fervently praying God to forgive him, he forgave him. The prayer was fervently praying God for forgiveness. He preaching about twelve months with success."

ANECDOTE OF LORD LITTLETON.

The late lord Littleton was the son of a man, who to his other high qualities was of exalted piety. The son was gay, and centious. His father often remonstrated on his way of living in the serious and ate spirit of a Christian father. His tells us that on a certain occasion the strangers had considerable effect. He urged him to pray—he went into his room and had bent his knees to heaven, when it occurred to him that he had through the key-hole. He then rose and stop it; and while doing this, that it might be as well to let proceed before he had finished this process he lively music that struck up in the hall, his attention, and gave a fire to his thoughts. He immediately girded up and went to the theatre; and here, and went to the place put me into my thoughts, and out of the humor of praying myself, and out of the humor of praying myself, and out of the humor of praying myself.

This honest testimony is worth some settling the question whether it be religious and religious people to encourage the Ought they to give support to that religious impressions, which destroy a pious parent's admonitions, and pile out of the humor of praying."

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